

LOBOTSKAYA, Eleonora Stefanovna; KORNEYEV, S.G., red.; KHAYKINA,
A.Ye., nauchn. red.; POPOV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Treasures of the "Black sphere."] Sokrovishcha "Chernogo
shara." Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 11 p.
(Bibliotekha novatora, no.7) (MIRA 16:10)
(Patents)

PAN'KOV, Valeriy L'vovich; KUZNETSOV, Vladimir Prokof'yevich;
KORNEYEV, S.G., red.; KHAYKINA, A.Ye. nauchn. red.;
POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Steel arms] Stal'nye ruki. Tamnov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1962. 16 p. (Bibliotekha novatora, no.8)

(MIRA 16:10)

(Materials handling)

SHAPRITSKIY, Eduard Naumovich; ALEKSEYEV, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich;
KORNEYEV, S.G., red.; KHAYKINA, A.Ye., nauchn. red.;
POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[The machine which you have invented] Mashina, kotoruiu
ty izobrel. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 24 p.
(Bibliotekha novatora, no.5) (MIRA 16:10)
(Machine tools--Technological innovations)

KORNEYEV, Stanislav Georgiyevich; KHAYKINA, A.Ye., red.; POPOV,
V.N., tekhn. red.

[Secrets of creative activity] Tainy tvorchestva. Tambov,
Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 31 p. (Bibliotekha
novatora, no.9)
(Technological innovations)

KHAYKINA, B., GONCHAROVA, Ye.

"The Little Studied Problem on the Structure and Physiological Role of Cerebral Glycogen." Paper submitted at 2nd Conference on Biochemistry of the Nervous System, AS USSR, 12-16 Feb 1957, Kiev.

Translation 1122802

KHAYKINA, B. G.

Smolensk Inst. of Microbiol. and Epidemiol. (-1944-).

"To the Methods of the Dysenteric Bacteriophage Preparation. I. Employment of Zbarsky's Bactericide for Bacteriophage Conservation."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 4-5, 1944.

KHAYKINA, B. G.

SILANT'YEV, A. K.; KHAYKINA, B. G.; KOSTSOVA, Z. A.; POLYAKOVA, L. A.

Application of tourniquet for obtaining penicillin concentration in the extremities. Vest. Khir. Grekova
70 no.4:6-9 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Departments of Operative Surgery and Microbiology
of Chkalov State Medical Institute (Director — I. I. Kositsyn).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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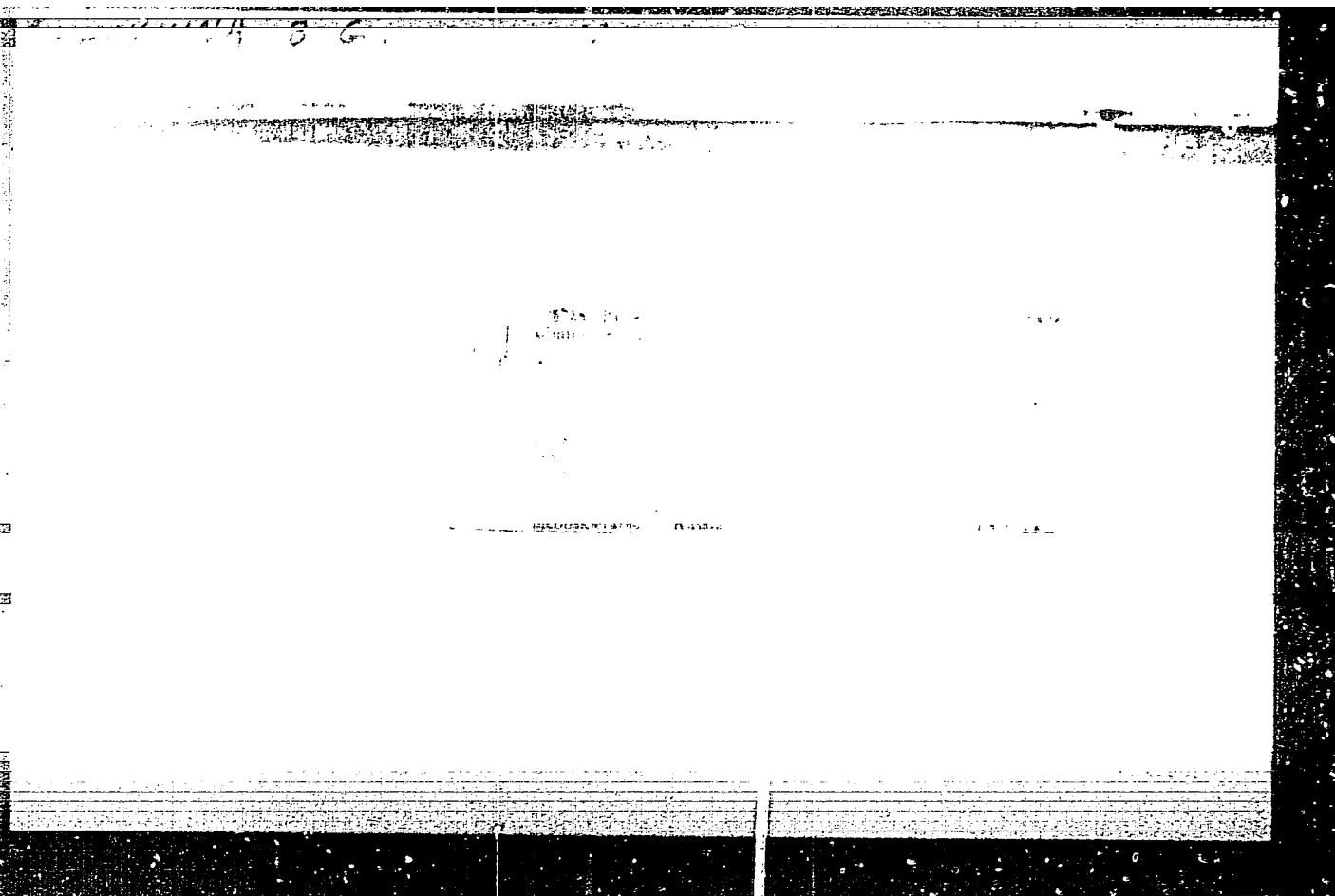
KUWANNA B C

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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KHAYKINA, B. G.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 723

Author : A. A. Uvarov, V. I. Simegine, and B. G.
Khaykina

Inst Title : Dynamics of Immunological Reactions and
Bacteremia in Brucellosis

Orig Pub : Tr. Chakalovskovo med. in-ta, 1955, No 3,
133-144

Abstract : It was found that the dynamics of the
Rayt reaction titers and the indices of
the phagocyte reaction do not reflect
the entire sum of immunological processes
which take place in the organism of the
patient. In low indices of such reac-
tions the organism may successfully

Card 1/3

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 723

Abstract : resist the action of brucella, and to the contrary, upon considerable concentration of antibodies the course of brucellosis may be prolonged and serious, with relapses and even a lethal termination. The dynamics of the isolation of Brucella from the blood and of freeing the organism of the patient of brucella, as well as of the partial disappearance of Brucella from the blood are determined not only by its phagocyte activity but also by the entire protective mechanism of the organism. In vaccinotherapy, brucella remained in the blood of a

Card 2/3

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 723

Abstract : considerable number of the patients even when their general condition improved. It is therefore necessary to investigate the possibility of the therapy of brucellosis with a vaccine in combination with chemotherapy.

Card 3/3

USSR/Microbiology. Hemoglobinophilic Bacteria. Brucellae

F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62450

Author : Khaykina B.G.

Inst : Chkalov Medical Institute

Title : Characteristics of Immunologic Reactions in Humans Ill with
Brucellosis, and Inoculated with Live Brucella Vaccine.

Orig Pub : Tr. Chkalovskogo med. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 5, 255-264

Abstract : The avirulent vaccine strain dies faster in the organism and causes less intensive and sooner attenuated immunity reactions. This difference is most clearly apparent in the reaction to the antigen, which is detected in the ill in 51.4 percent of the cases, in those inoculated, in the first weeks after inoculation--in 11.4 percent, and in healthy people, living in the nidus of brucellosis--in 6 percent of the cases. With the diagnostic titer of Wright's reaction, the author rates the non-inoculated ones 100, the inoculated ones--not lower than 200, in particular in the first half-year after

Card : 1/2

39

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

USSR / Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009

F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 33851

Author : Khnikina, B. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Complete Serological Analysis of Brucellosis Infection and its Clinical Significance in Human Brucellosis.

Orig Pub : Tr. Chkalovskogo med. in-ta, 1956, No. 5, 256-276.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

25

and epidemiological studies of

Country	: USSR
Category	: Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Brucellae.
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhar-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103847.
Author	: Khaykina, B. G.; Uvarov, A.A.
Institut.	: <u>IZ RASSELDAY MIKROBIOLOGII SSSR MEDITSINSKOGO INSTITUTA</u>
Title	: Certain Characteristics of Bacteriemia in Brucellosis.
Orig. Pub.	: Sov. meditsina, 1958, No 3, 28-32.
Abstract	: Four hundred and twenty five blood cultures from 203 patients with acute, subacute and chronic brucellosis were taken. One hundred and seventy eight <u>Brucella melitensis</u> cultures were isolated. It was found that the frequency of isolation of blood cultures decreased in accordance with the duration of the disease, which was particularly noticeable in brucellosis in which there was a normal temperature. In chronic brucellosis of six to nine months' duration cultures were isolated in one fourth of the patients. After a year of the disease brucellae were rarely isolated from the blood. No parallelism was observed between the clinical signs of the disease and bacteriemia; often, clinical compensation
Card:	1/2

KHAYKINA, B.G.

Detection of a microbial antigen in the blood in brucellosis.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.5:56-60 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i Orenburgskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRUCELLOSIS, immunology,
antigens, detection in blood (Rus))

KHAYKINA, B.G.

Relationship between allergy tests and serological and bacteriological indices in brucellosis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.8:90-93 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i Oreuburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRUCELLOSIS immunol.)

-2- TMA(1) EWT(2) 3K

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卷之三

— 1982, No. 1; Tatyayeva, T. A., "Vvedenie v teoriyu i praktiku selenografii,"

TITLE: Evaluation of human immunological reactivity in the skin method for brucellosis vaccination B

most likely applied.

size, $\text{mm} \times \text{mm}$, 1 mm. 2

Immunological characteristics of brucellosis in persons vaccinated and revaccinated with live vaccine produced at the Khabarintsevsk drug factory were determined among agricultural students. Before vaccination (primary vaccination and revaccination), serological agglutination (titration) and opsonin-phagocytic reactions were determined by the allergic titration test with whole goat diphtheria toxoid, Chaiquina, was used.

Al'burgenkij meditaiinskij institut' sverzhennja i posledovatel'noj-epidemiological'noj-epidemiologicheskaya sluchajnaia

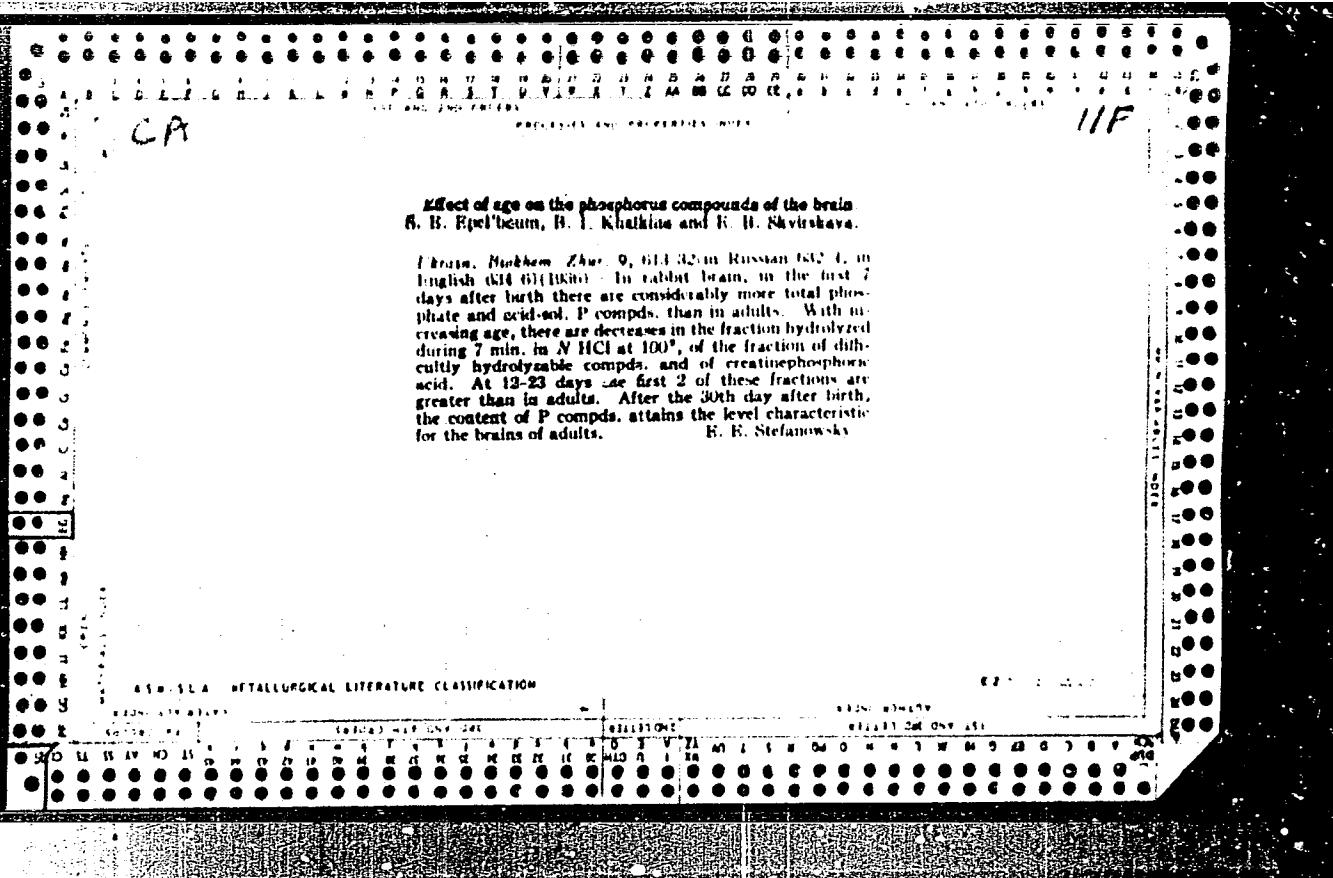
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

118

Determination of free and fixed cholesterol in the blood and tissues. S. E. Epstein and B. I. Khalikina. *Chim. Biokhim. Zhar.* **10**, 410-31 (in Russian); *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **41** 19 (1919). A modification of the Ewert method (ref. *C. A.* **27**, 4611). In tissues, total cholesterol is determined by fractional pptn. in the same alk.-ether ext. of free cholesterol and of fixed cholesterol after a preliminary washing. In blood, free cholesterol is determined by means of digitonin, and total cholesterol after washing. The difference between these two determ. gives the fixed cholesterol. F. J. Stefanowsky

ALB-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11/12
11 AND 12.00105
PROCESSED AND PROGRESSIVE INDEX

Effect of work and training on the cholesterol content of muscles. S. B. Epelbaum and B. J. Khalkina. *Biochem. J. (Ukraine)*, **10**, 835-870m Russian 5475, in English 848 9(1937). Rabbit biopsies were fatigued by means of a Faraday current during 40-50 min., training was carried out twice daily for 15 min. during 35 days. Free and combined cholesterol were determined by the modified Powers method. Local fatigue of the biopsies leads to a decrease of the free cholesterol, which sometimes fluctuates within limits of the difference observed in normal cases between the right and left legs. Training leads to an increase of free cholesterol, sometimes of a considerable value. No regularity could be established as to the effect of work and training on the combined cholesterol.
E. B. Stefanowsky

AIR SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IRON AND STEEL

STEEL

IRON AND STEEL

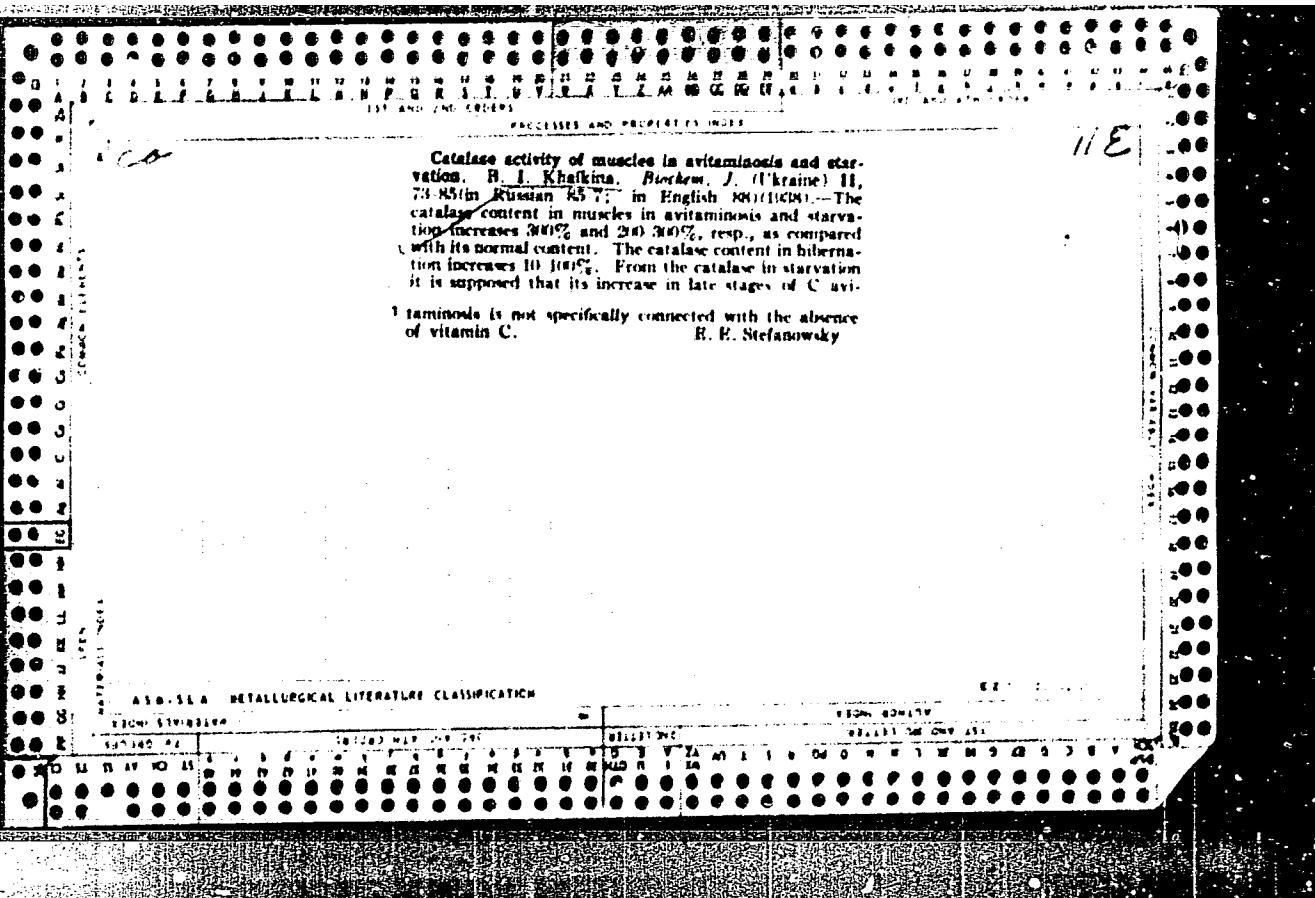
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1

The influence of work and training on the lactic acid
and the synthetic ability of the muscles of normal and
avitaminotic guinea pigs. L. I. Palladina and R. I.
Khalkina. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 22, 495-7276
English 472) (1937). See C. A. 31, 3139. S. A. K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"



PROCESSED AND PREPARED BY

Phosphorus compounds in the brain at various stages of embryonic and postembryonic development. S. Epelbaum and B. I. Khaitina. *Biochem. J. (Ukraine)* 11, 277-87 (in Russian), 239 (U). In English, 292-5 (1938). Investigations of the large hemispheres of the brain of Leghorn chickens saturated in 5% CCl_4/COOH were made. There were determined: (1) the acid-sol. P fraction; (2) the sum of preformed H_2PO_4^- and the phosphoric acid of creatinephosphoric acid by the Fiske-Subbarow method; (3) the hydrolysis rate of Pcompds by Lohmann's method; (4) acid-insol. P compds. (determ. by difference); (5) the total P and the dry residue in one sample. A slight fluctuation of the total P content is observed during the embryonic period. In the first days of the postembryonic development there shows a sharp drop, the smallest being contained in the brain of the adult animal. The acid-sol. P fraction decreases regularly and markedly throughout both the embryonic and the postembryonic period. The study of the decompr. rate of H_2PO_4^- or the hydrolysis of nonprotein ext. shows that slowly hydrolyzable P-contg. substances undergo a change tending toward a decrease during both embryonic and postembryonic periods. The same is true of the low-sol. P fraction, which probably consists of adenylic acid. Similarly, there is found a decrease of the total content of org. P compds. Definite differences in the chem. compn. of the tissues of animals of different sex have been found, the brain of hens being richer in Pcompds.

F. E. Stefanowsky

ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

M. P. G. R. S. Y.
MICHIGAN STATE

FORGAMM1 AND FORGAMM2 261

Adeynopyrophosphate acid in the brain at various stages of embryonic and post-embryonic development. I. I. Khaitina and S. E. Epelbaum. *Biochim. J. (Ukraine)* 13, 241-245 (1960) 270-274, in English, 1961 (Volume 1).

13., 201-8 (in Russian), 209-72; in English, 272 (1939).
Adenosinetriphosphoric acid (**I**) was evtl. by hydrolyzing the Ba ppt. of the nonprotein filtrate of brain for 15 min. The values obtained were checked by using adenosinetriphosphate prep. from liver. It was shown that the I content continually decreased during embryonic existence and for some time after birth. This is correlated with the intensity of glycolysis which decreases concomitantly. — R. Lemoine.

R. Levine

AM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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1ST AND 2ND CHECKER

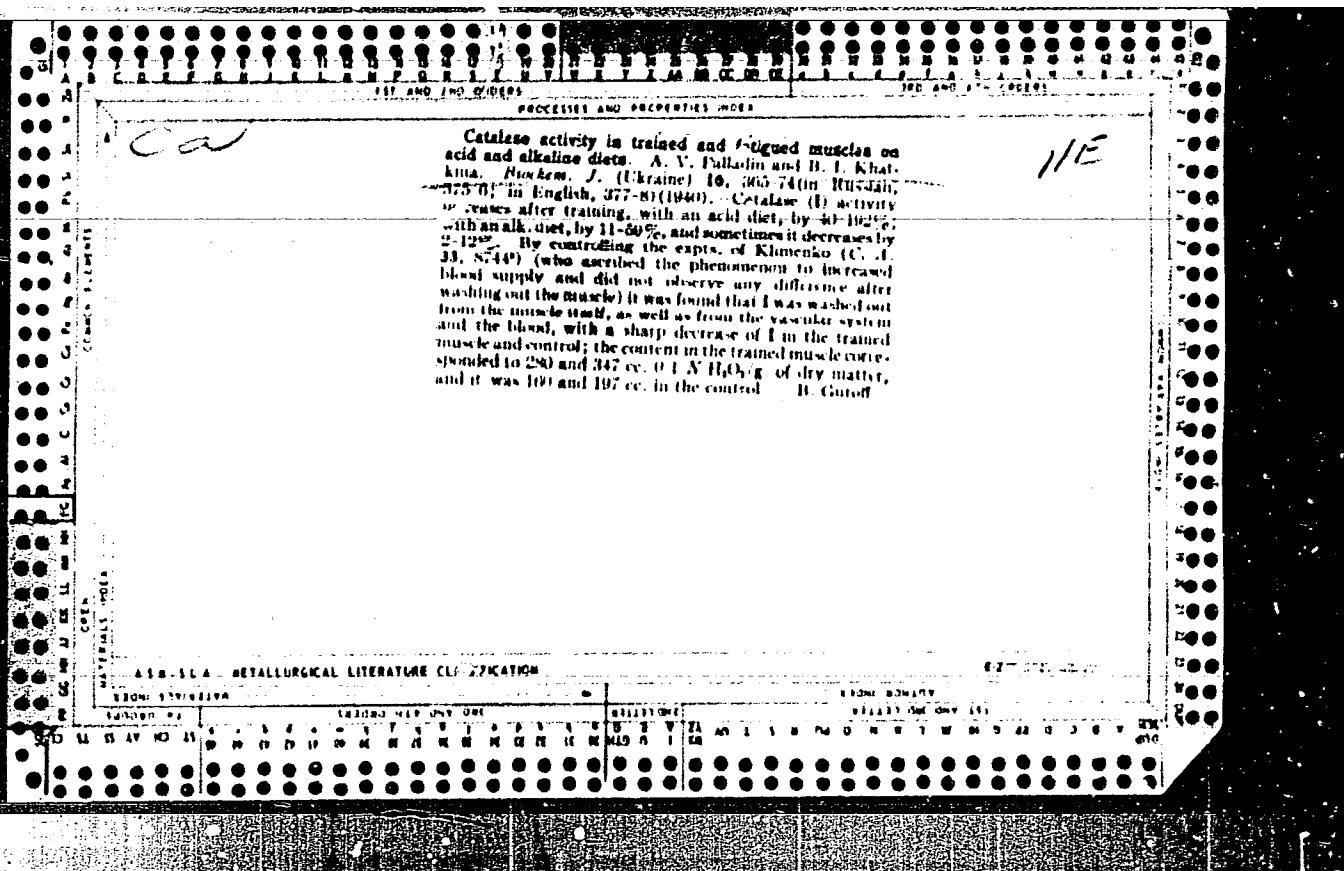
PRODUCTIVE AND PRACTICAL WORK

Mechanism of glycolysis in the brain of animals in different stages of ontogenesis. I. Glycolysis and phosphoric compounds in poisoning with sodium fluoride.

I. Khushnudov, *Biochem. J.* (Ukrainian), 16, No. 2, 247-250 (in Russian, 270-271; in English, 273-275) (1940). There is a large amt. of adenosol-P compounds in the brain tissue of vertebrates in the embryo and the postnatal stages; the glycolytic activity is considerably higher than in adults. On adding glucose the lactic acid formation reaches 100% against 17-20% (in adults); with glycogen it is less but is increased in the embryo stage. NaF retards glycolysis in all stages; there is esterification of inorg. P into labile and difficultly hydrolyzable P compounds (L), the process is considerably less intense with glycogen, but in the accumulation of L, glycogen equals glucose. NaF increases the amt. of adenylylpyrophosphate and L. The expts. were made on rabbits and chickens under anaerobic conditions. II. Effect of monoladocetic acid on glycolysis and on the transformation of phosphoric compounds. *Ibid.* 277 (in Russian, 280-31; in English, 284-5) (1940). Monoladocetic acid (0.005 M) strongly retards the formation of lactic acid in adult rabbits, with glucose, and in autoglycolysis; it does not change the inorg. P compounds, and the labile P compounds show a tendency to rise. The same changes are observed in the embryo and in the 1st month of the postnatal period; the increase of difficultly hydrolyzable P is irregular. The inhibition is related to a blocking action of the oxidation-reduction processes, causing variations of the acid-sol. P fractions. B. Gutai.

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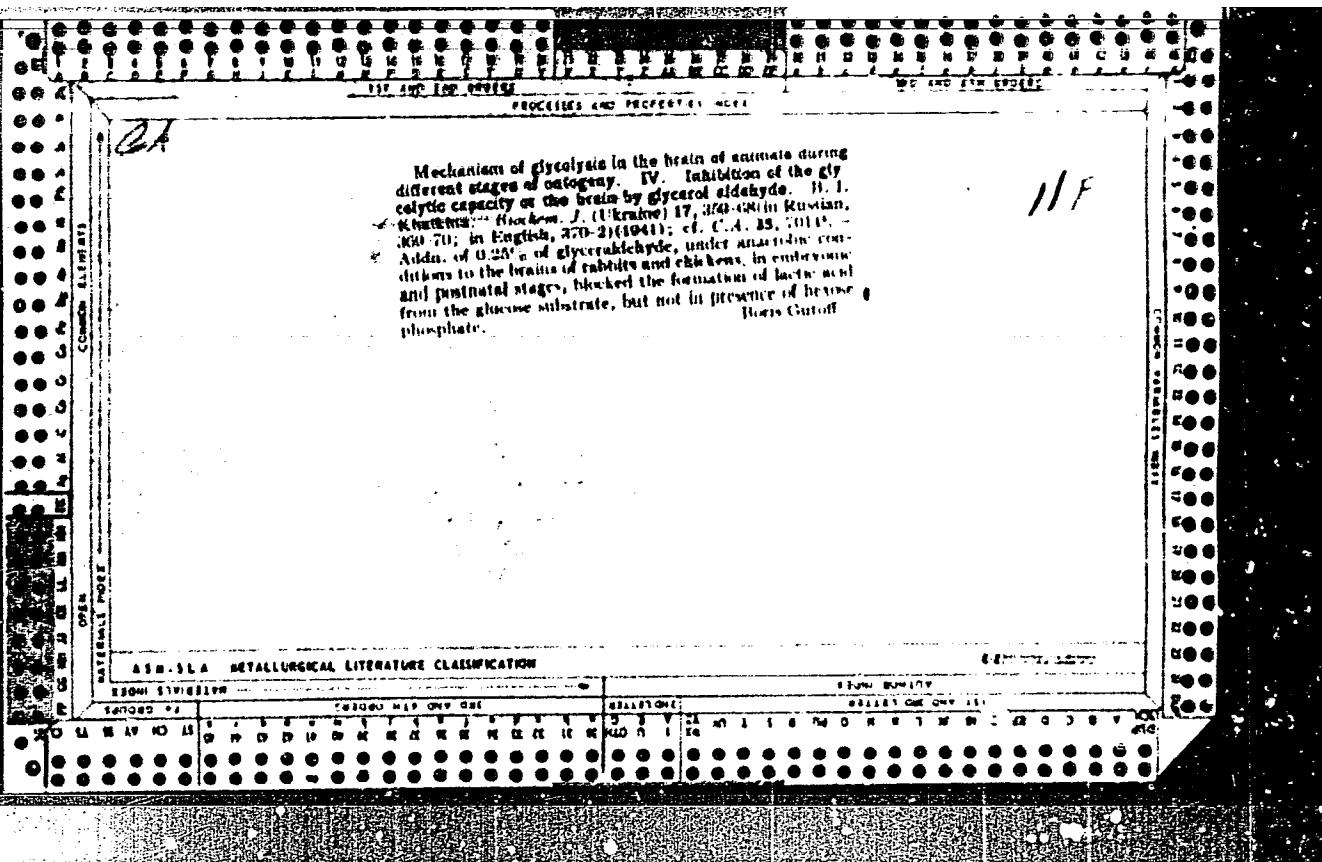
ABR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



117

Mechanism of glycolysis in the brain of animals during different stages of ontogenesis. III. Investigation of the glycolytic activity of the brain in the presence of different substrates. B. I. Khakina. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 16, 547-556 (Russian). 852737 (in English, 861-514040); Cl. C. A. 35, 03219. — Brains of rabbits (I) and hens were autolyzed under anaerobic conditions at pH 7.4 with 0.25% of glucose (II), glycogen (III) and hexosediphosphate (IV). The lactate acid increase in I was, for II, III and IV, resp., 2100, 320 and 1910 in 21-day embryo; 3735, 215 and 650 in 3-day-old animals, and 1755, 45 and 135 in adults, in mg. % of the dry wt. The glycolytic activity of the brain decreases with the age, reaching a high value with IV.
B. Gutov

115



KHAYKINA, B. I.

Khaykina, B. I. "The transformation of glucose-1-phosphoric acid in the brain", Ukr. biokhim. zhurnal, Vol. XX, No. 3, 1948, p. 342-353, (In Ukrainian, resume in Russian), - Bibliog: 14 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"

KHAYKINA, S.I.

Abstracts

Vol. 47 No. 5

pp. 1-4

Biol. Chem.

Glycogen in the animal brain. I.A. V. Paltulin and B. I. Khafkina (Akad. Nauk Ukr. SSR, Kiev) *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhurn.* 22, 402-5 (in Ukrainian) 498-70 (in Russian) (1959); cf. C.A. 54, 2000a. In dog and rabbit brain glycogen was determined on freeze-dried material homogenized in acetate buffer at pH 6. Glucose-1-phosphate + buffer + enzyme from the brain was incubated for 60 min at 37°. Enzyme activity was checked by adding CaCl_2 (0.01 M). Glycogen synthetase was assayed by the increase in inorg. P_i due from iodine oxidation. Phosphorylase activity involved in the synthesis was tested by the unit of P_i split from added glucose-1-phosphate expressed in % P_i removed. Enzyme activity was tested with and without the addition of glycogen as a primer. P_i was determined by the ordinary procedure glucose-1-phosphate by enzymatic method of Korn et al. (cf. C.A. 41, 31, 4, 1). The enzyme activity, which results in synthesis of polysaccharides including glycogen substrate, is about the same in all parts of the portions as for the total brain. This indicates that glycogen is synthesized in various portions of the brain. Glycogen was found also in the cortex and the nuclei of thalamus, cerebellum and medulla. Endogenous glycogen was found in the cerebral cortex and in other parts of the brain. Glycogen synthesis is possible in different portions of the central nervous system of normal as well as of pathological animals. The enzyme system that causes synthesis of polysaccharides is highly active, and a considerable quantity of glycogen occurs in those portions of the brain that are characterized by high physiol. activity. Failure of others to find glycogen in the central nervous system is attributed to postmortem decompn. of glycogen by amylase. Clayton F. Holloway

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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KHAYKIN, D.F.

breakdown of the following information:

propaganda activity, counterintelligence, etc.
but does not affect clandestine activity. The introduction

of the following information:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"

KHAYKINA, S. V.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

This exchange of polyaccharides in brains of animals under different states of functioning. B. I. Khakina, K. O. Gomcharova, and L. A. Mikhalev'ska (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R. Kiev). *Ukrain Biokhim. Zhur.* 24, 39-50 (in Russian, 50-51) (1952).—The activity of several enzymes was measured at various parts of the brains of dogs and rats for normal brain, brains in elec. convulsions, after termination of same and brains in a state of narcosis. In the gray and white marrow of a dog brain, both the phosphorylase (I) and the amylase activities increase in a state of elec. convulsions, which increase is noticed also some time after the end of the convulsions. Such convulsions cause the bound polysaccharide (II) fraction to increase up to 100%, and the free II fraction diminishes. In rats the convulsions were caused by cardiazole, and the whole brain was taken for the detns. The II exchange in both animals shows the same trend. Dog brains show under narcosis with ether (III) or evipan a II synthesis which does not require a primer. The I is much more active in the state of narcosis than in the normal state, phosphorolysis and amylysis are somewhat lower. The amt. of II under narcosis goes up, and the proportion of bound and free II remains unchanged. Rats were narcotized by aid of III or with hexenal (IV). Narcosis with III does not show any change of the II exchange, but a narcosis by IV shows an increase of the synthesis of II and of the activity of I, which results in a decrease of the amt. of II, because the amt. of free II drops. Thus, narcosis affects the exchange of II in a multiple manner. The diminishing of the nerve functions under the exptl. conditions does not always have the same effects on the dynamics of the II exchange, but the activity of I increases both in the state of convolution and in the state of narcosis. The activity of I, leading to a synthesis of II, is high both in the cases of excitation and depression, whereas the activity of enzymes which split II is lowered in the case of depression. Any influence which diminishes the functioning of the nervous system, leads to an accumulation of the bound II. Werner Jacobson

KHAYKINA, B.I.; HOMCHAROVA, K.O.

Phosphorylase and glycogen in the brain of rabbits during ontogenesis. Ukr.
biokhim. zhur. 24 no.4:401-409 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Instytut biokhimiyi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Kyiv.
(Enzymes) (Glycogen) (Brain)

CH

11 11

Glycolysis and content of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) during excitation of the central nervous system. A. V. Palladina, B. I. Khushkina and N. M. Polyakova (Biochem. Inst., Kiev). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. #9, 777-8 (1953).—Rabbits subjected to stimulation of the central nervous system by either pervitin (3.75 mg./kg.) or metrazole (I) (50-75 mg./kg.) were examd. for ATP, lactic acid, and degree of anaerobic glycolysis in the brain, after decapitation following a 4 hr. duration of the excited state. The dets. were run after quick-freezing of the tissues. Pervitin causes increased ATP content by nearly 100%, while I causes a moderate change (av. about 10%). Pervitin lowers the concn. of preformed lactic acid, while I causes a moderate rise. Pervitin leads to higher anaerobic glycolysis than I, both being above the controls by some 15-20%.

G. M. Kovalapoff

KHAYKINA, B. I.

"The Polysaccharide Metabolism of the Brain." Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Biochemistry, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev 1954. (XL, No 9, Feb 55)

SC: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.
(14)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1

PALLADIN, A.V.; (Kiyev); KHAIKINA, B.I. (Kiyev)

Biochemistry of the brain. Usp.biol.khim. 2:27-50 '54.

(MIRA 12:12)

(BRAIN, metabolism)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"

MATERIALS, N. T.

Chemistry

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1. Mackino, H., H. Chikudate, Y. H. and T. Kondo, 1980, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, **30**, 2111.

1.1.1 Lysoccharide setigerum (see 1.1.1)

excitation which does not lead to attrition of nerve fibers. Excitation of the nervous system was attained through subcutaneous injection of pervitin and cardiazol. Obtained results indicate that different pharmacological irritants and the different cycles of their effect on the spinal cord and brain produce different

6. Economic development

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KHAYKINA, Bella Iosifovna

KHAYKINA, Bella Iosifovna (Inst of Biochemistry, Acad Sci USSR), Academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences, based on her defense, 5 April 1955, in the Council of the Medico-Biological Department of the Acad Med Sci USSR, of her dissertation entitled: "The exchange of polysaccharides in the brain." For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences.

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No. 6, 17 March 1956, Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

JPRS 512

KHAYKINA, B.I.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36852.

Author : Khaykina, B.I.

Inst : *Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences, USSR*

Title : Content and Metabolism of Various Glycogen Fractions
in the Brain Tissue.

Orig Pub: Dokl. ANSSSR, 1956, 111, No 5, 1061-1063.

Abstract: Total glycogen (G), free G and protein and lipid bound G was determined in the brain of guinea pigs. The value of total G was 70 mg%, free G - 13% mg (18% of the total G), protein bound G - 40 mg % (60%), lipid bound G - 16 mg % (23%). After injection of the guinea pigs with glucose - C¹⁴, the penetration of C¹⁴ in the various fractions of G occurred at various rates. The most rapid change

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Card : 2/2

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KHAYKINA, B.I.; KRACHKO, L.S.

Extracting and fractionating glycogen from the brain tissue of animals [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.1: 10-19 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrains'koj RSR, Kijiv.
(GLYCOGEN) (BRAIN)

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
The Nervous System. Metabolism.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106770
Author : Phaykina, B. Y.
Institut. : Institute of Physiological Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences
Title : The Carbohydrate Metabolism of Brain Tissue in Stimulations of the Central Nervous System.
Orig. Pub. : Ukr. biokhim. zh., 1957, 29, No 3, 275-284

Abstract : Stimulation (S) producing phenamine (5 mg/kg) was administered to rats in combination with radio-isotops of acetic acid (labeled in carboxyl). This procedure caused diminution of free glycogen (I) content in brain tissue and a slight increase of protein bound I. In S, the specific activity (SA) of free I increased in proportion to S duration (45, 90, 180 minutes). SA of protein bound I remained almost the same.* Within the above mentioned time periods, glucose SA
Card: *Glucose SA, on stimulation for 45 min., was somewhat reduced, but became higher under more prolonged stimulation.

B. I. KHAYKINA

"On the velocity of the regeneration of free and bound glycogene fractions"

The Chemistry and Metabolism of Carbohydrates in Animal and Plant Organisms.
Conference in Moscow. January 28 to January 30 1958.

(VAN SSSR, No.6, 58)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/8 Physiology Aug 59

3432. CARBOHYDRATE-PHOSPHATE METABOLISM IN BRAIN AND LIVER
IN DISTURBANCES OF HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY (Russian text) -
Khalkina B. I. Inst. of Biochem., Ukrainian Acad. of Scis, Kiev - ZH.

VYSSH. NERV. DEYAT. 1958, 8/5 (766-773) Graphs 5 Tables 2
Carbohydrate and phosphate metabolism (anaerobic dissociation of carbohydrates, amount of preformed lactic acid, and amount and rate of P_3^2 inclusion in various phosphoric compounds) was studied in white rats in a normal state and during disturbances of higher nervous activity. In cases of such disturbances changes were found in the carbohydrate-phosphate exchange of the brain tissue, such as accumulation of preformed lactic acid, a lower content of labile P compounds (ATP, ADP, creatinephosphoric acid; phosphatides) and an increase of inorganic P. An increased rate of P_3^2 inclusion in ATP, ADP and phosphatides was found in cases of disturbance of higher nervous activity. At the same time changes were found in the carbohydrate-phosphate metabolism of the liver; a drop in glycogen content, an accumulation of preformed lactic acid and a higher P_3^2 exchangeability in a number of phosphoric compounds.

EN, TUT budiush AN SSSR

KHAYKINA, B.I.

Carbohydrate metabolism in the nervous system. Ukr. biokhim.
zhur. 33 no.2:272-297 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

27.1100

39230
S/218/62/027/003/002/005
I018/I218

AUTHOR: Khaykina, B. I.

TITLE: Synthesis and transformation of glycogen fractions in brain

PERIODICAL: Biokhimiya, v. 27, no. 3, 1962, 412-420

TEXT: This work is aimed at elucidating the conditions for glycogen formation in brain and its participation in carbohydrate metabolism. The problem of glycogen in tissues' capacity to combine with proteins of protoplasm and other substances is far from being solved and the role of glycogen complex compounds is also not clear. Brain tissue under aerobic conditions is capable of synthesizing glycogen in vitro. Under anaerobic conditions glycogen was formed only in the presence of glucose-1-phosphate as a substrate. Protein bound glycogen formed under aerobic and anaerobic conditions. The amount of protein bound glycogen was much less than that of free glycogen. ATP promoted the synthesis of free glycogen from glucose. Adenylic acid enhanced the formation of protein bound glycogen with glucose-1-phosphate as a substrate. Studies had been made on the effect of respiratory and glycolytic poisons such as 2,4-dinitrophenol, monooiodoacetic acid and sodium fluoride on the synthesis of free and bound glycogen. A synthesis of glycogen in brain tissue calls for oxidative phosphorylation and occurs with the participation of phosphorylase and uridine diphosphate glycogen transferase. Synthesis of glycogen with the participation of transglucosidases of the nonphosphorylating type was ascertained. It was assumed that the various glycogen fractions found in

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Card 1/2

Synthesis and...

S,218/62/027/003/002/005
I018/I218

brain are not artifacts. In the formation of lactic acid, by brain enzymes, protein bound glycogen participates. There are 6 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR. (Institute of Biochemistry Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1961

Card 2/2

KHAYKINA, B.I.

New data on the conditions for the formation and conversion of
separate glycogen fractions in the brain. Biokhimiia 27 no.3:412-
420 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian
S.S.R., Kiev.

(BRAIN) (GLYC)GEN)

KHAYKINA, B.I.; YAKUSHKO, V.Ye. [IAkushko, V.IE.]

Transglucosylase of the brain. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.6:876-882
'62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the
Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.
(TRANSGLUCOSIDASE) (BRAIN)

KHAYKINA, R.I.

Glycogen fractions in various divisions of the central nervous system. Ukr.Biokhim.zhur. 34 no.1s104-107 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

KHAYKINA, B.I.; YAKUSHKO, V.Ye. [IAkushko, V.IE.]

Brain polyglucosides. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.5:665-672
'64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KHAYKINA, B.I.; YAKUSHKO, V.Ye. [IAkushko, V.IE.]

Fermentative splitting of glycoproteins. Ukr. biokhim. zhur.
36 no. 4:624-633 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiev. Submitted Jan. 7, 1964.

KHAYKINA, B.I. (Kiyev)

Some considerations concerning the trends in the study of
proteins of the nervous system. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.5:
109-111 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

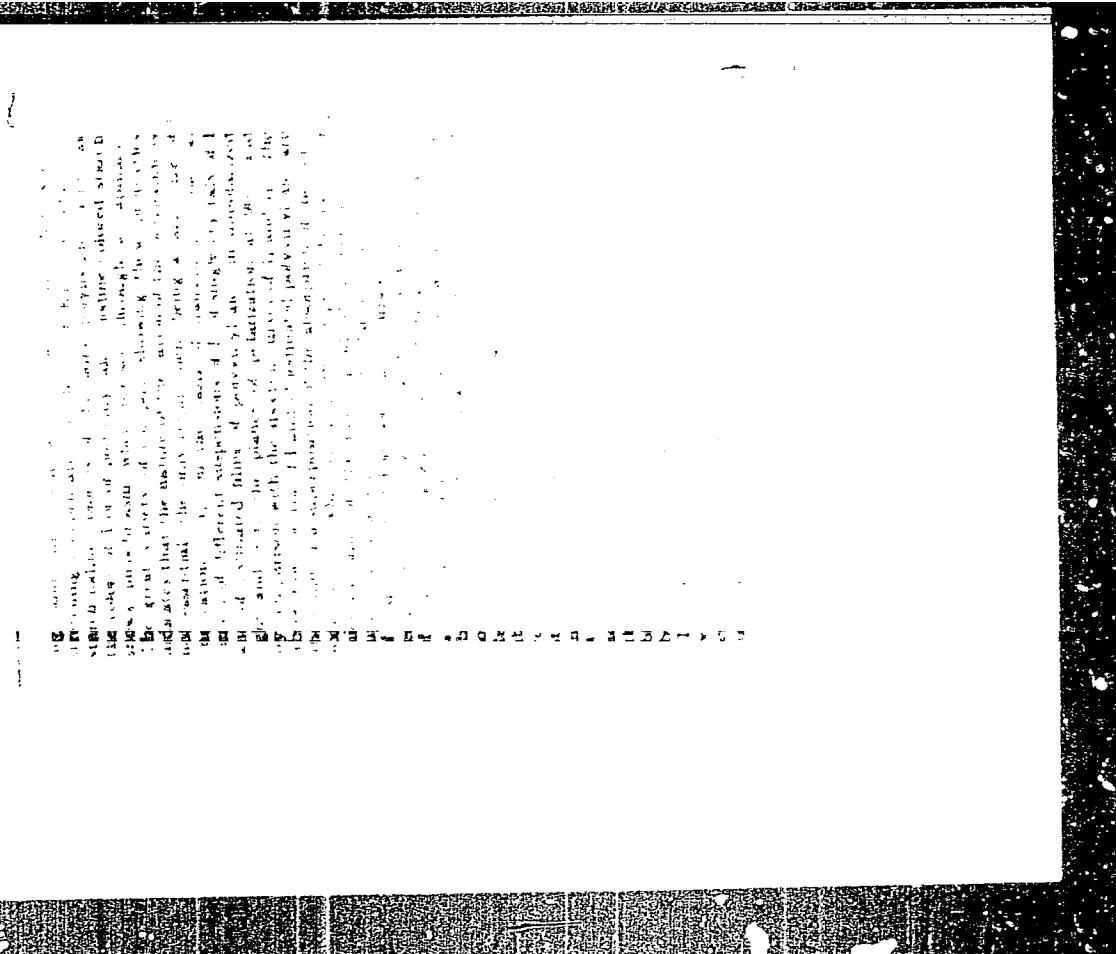
1. Submitted May 10, 1964.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1

CHEKALIN, M.A.; CHLENOVA, R.S.; KHAYKINA, A.M.

Structure of the reaction groups of active dyes. Khin. prom.
no.103744-747 O '63. (MIRA 17-6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"

KARAPETYAN, N.G.; BOSHNYAKOV, I.S.; KHAYKINA, Kh.S.; AYIRYAN, L.S.

Use of chloroprene-nitrile latex for the manufacture of benzene
and oil-resistant gloves. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.1:42-43 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Clothing, Protective) (Rubber goods) (Chloroprene)

34937
3/138/32/000/003/001/006
ADS1/1126

15.9-102
AUTHORS: Karapetyan . . G., Savikina, Kh., Eosnyan S I S., Kalantaryan, L. K., Mel'kyan A. M.

TITLE: Adiabatic polymerization of monomers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1952, no. 3, 1 - 4

TEXT: Monomer polymerization was conducted under adiabatic conditions, i. e., without heat elimination (the experiments were begun in 1949). The latter yields rubbers of varied properties in addition to other technological advantages. Properties can be regulated by an appropriate change in the polymer portion, produced at raised or reduced temperatures, or by selecting the conditions of polymerization. The required chloroprene concentrations in the emulsion, needed to conduct polymerization at various temperatures, are calculated according to the following formula:

$$Q = (t_2 - t_1) \cdot \frac{100}{x} \cdot C_1 \quad (1)$$

where t_2 and t_1 are the emulsion temperatures at the end and beginning of the process, respectively; Q - the heat of polymerization of 1 kg monomer, cal.;

Card, 1/3

S/138/62/CCO/003/001/006
AC51/A126

Adiabatic polymerization of monomers

x - the monomer concentration in the emulsion, %; C_1 - the latex specific heat. The copolymerization of chloroprene with other monomers almost completely eliminates the tendency of the rubber to crystallize under normal conditions. A study of the molecular-fractional composition of the polymers, produced by monomer polymerization under isothermal and adiabatic conditions revealed that the adiabatic chloroprene rubber was less polydisperse than the serial type: a smaller range of molecular weights, a greater portion of molecular weight parts, close to the average molecular weight, with a small decrease in the latter. The improved molecular-fractional composition of the chloroprene rubber is explained by a lower polymerization temperature at a low transformation depth, and a somewhat raised temperature at high transformation depth. Mixing was found to reduce the molecular weight of the polymer, maintaining the same nature of weight distribution of the molecular weights. In the last few years, the Yerevan' Plant of Synthetic Rubber has manufactured test batches of chloroprene rubber by the adiabatic method, yielding favourable results when employed in the cable-manufacturing industry. The adiabatic method of polymerization is also recommended for polymerization of other monomers, both in emulsions as well as solutions. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/3

KARAPETYAN, N.G.; KHAYKINA, Kh.S.; BOSHNYAKOV, I.S.; KALANTARYAN, L.K.;
MELIKYAN, A.M.

Adiabatic polymerization of monomers. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.3:
1-4 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Yerevanskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Polymerization)

VERSHININ, P.V.; KHAYKINA, L.N.

Paper 10. Effect of perennial grasses in pure and mixed sowings on the structure of the soil. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser⁴ no.9:264-281 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova akademii nauk SSSR.
(Grasses) (Soil physics)

LEVIN, A.M.; OKSYUTA, G.M.; KHAYKINA, M.A.

Experience in the use of gas burner infrared dryers for drying
paint coatings. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.6:71-72 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Infrared drying apparatus) (Protective coatings--Drying)

LEVIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRYUKHANOV, O.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
MOLCHANOV, T.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OKSYUTA, G.M.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHATKINA, M.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Temperature regimes and spectral characteristics of infrared
gas burners. "Ispol'zovaniye gaza v nar. khoz." no.2:53-70 '63.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya mytsovikh gazovykh priborov Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektchnogo
instituta po "Ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve".

VINOKUROV, D.M.; KHAYKINA, M.B.

Preparation of some diallyl acetals and diallyl esters of dibasic fatty acids. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:81-86 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra obshchey i organicheskoy khimii.

(Acids, Fatty) (Allyl compounds)

KHAIKINA, M. B.

4478. Dependence of the elastic properties of mixtures and vulcanisates of butadiene-styrene rubbers on the initial molecular weight. A. S. NOVIKOV, N. E. KHAIKINA, T. V. DOROKHINA, and M. I. ARKHANGEL'SKAYA. *Kolloid Zhur.*, 1953, 15, 51-71. *Chem. Abs.*, 1953, 47, 5156. A sample of rubber, SKS-304, was fractionally precipitated with methyl alcohol from benzene. The fractions obtained had molecular weight of (1) greater than 1,000,000; (2) 950,000; (3) 230,000; (4) 170,000, and (5) 30,000. They were mixed (100 parts) with Butarax 5, mercaptobenzothiophene 2, stearic acid 2, zinc oxide 1, mineral carbon black 10, and sulphur 2 parts. The amount of rubber used by the series increased from (5) to (4) to (3)=(2)=(1). The softening temperatures of the mixtures were (1), (2), and (3) 80 to 82°; (4) 64°; and (5) 14°. The breaking stress, at room temperature, and 95°, the modulus of elasticity, the total elongation and the number of cycles until rupture all increased from (5) to (4) to (1), and were almost equal for (1) and (2) and (3). The strength was independent of M at large M values. A molecular weight value between 100,000 and 300,000 is the most favourable.

3S2D21ND23.6631

5(4) mail

19.21-54

Sci Res Inst.
Rubber Industry. Moscow

KLYACHKO, V.R.; KHAYKINA, M.B.

Myxedematous coma; a review of the literature. Probl. endok. i
gorm. 11 no.6:115-119 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (zav. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

MIRZAYANTS, G.G.; VESHNEVA, I.V.; ZEFIROVA, G.S.; KHAYKINA, M.B.

Klinefelter's syndrome. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.3:17-20 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

l. Institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR i TSentral'nyy
institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

AUTHORS: Konozenko, I. D., Khaykina, R. M. 57-28-4-21/39

TITLE: On P. A. Kurov's Letter (Reference 1) "On the Problem of the Structure and the Properties of Layers Obtained by Evaporation of InSb in a Vacuum" (Po povodu pis'ma P. A. Kurova (1) "K voprosu o strukture i svoystvakh sloyev, poluchayushchikhsya pri isparenii InSb v vakuumme.")

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 789-791 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In his letter (Reference 1) P. A. Kurov maintains that in reference 2 "the authors could not have obtained thin InSb-layers, but that instead of InSb they had investigated the properties of thin antimony-layers." Such a categorical statement seems unfounded, as no computation of the electronograph is given in reference 2. During the performance of the electronographic investigation of the InSb-structure by the authors the electronograph did not operate with the maximum voltage of 40, but with a voltage of $\sim 37,5$ kV and the constant of the instrument in this case is equal to 21,72. These data are

Card 1/2

On P. A. Kurov's Letter (Reference 1) "On the Problem 57-28-4-21/39
of the Structure and the Properties of Layers Obtained by
Evaporation of InSb in a Vacuum"

not given in reference 2. Kurov did not know them and
should therefore not have drawn any conclusions on the
electronograph. Table 1 here gives the complete computa-
tion of the lecetronogram to figure 1 (identical with
figure 1 in reference 2). Table 2 gave the computation
of the electronograph in figure 3, obtained at ~ 40 kV.
Kurov is asked to draw more correct conclusions on the
basis of these tables.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, all
of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki USSR, Kiyev (Kiyev, Institute for Physics,
Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 2/2

L 11022-03

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/ENT(m)/BDS--ASD--Fc-4/Pr-4--RM/WW/MAX

SEARCHED APPROVED BY [signature]

AUTHOR: Vinokurov, D. M.; Khaykina, M. B.

64

TOPIC FIELD: Fibasic-aliphatic-acid diacid esters. Isotactic polyisobutylene. Fibasic aliphatic diacid esters. Isotactic polyisobutylene. Fibasic aliphatic diacid esters. Isotactic polyisobutylene.

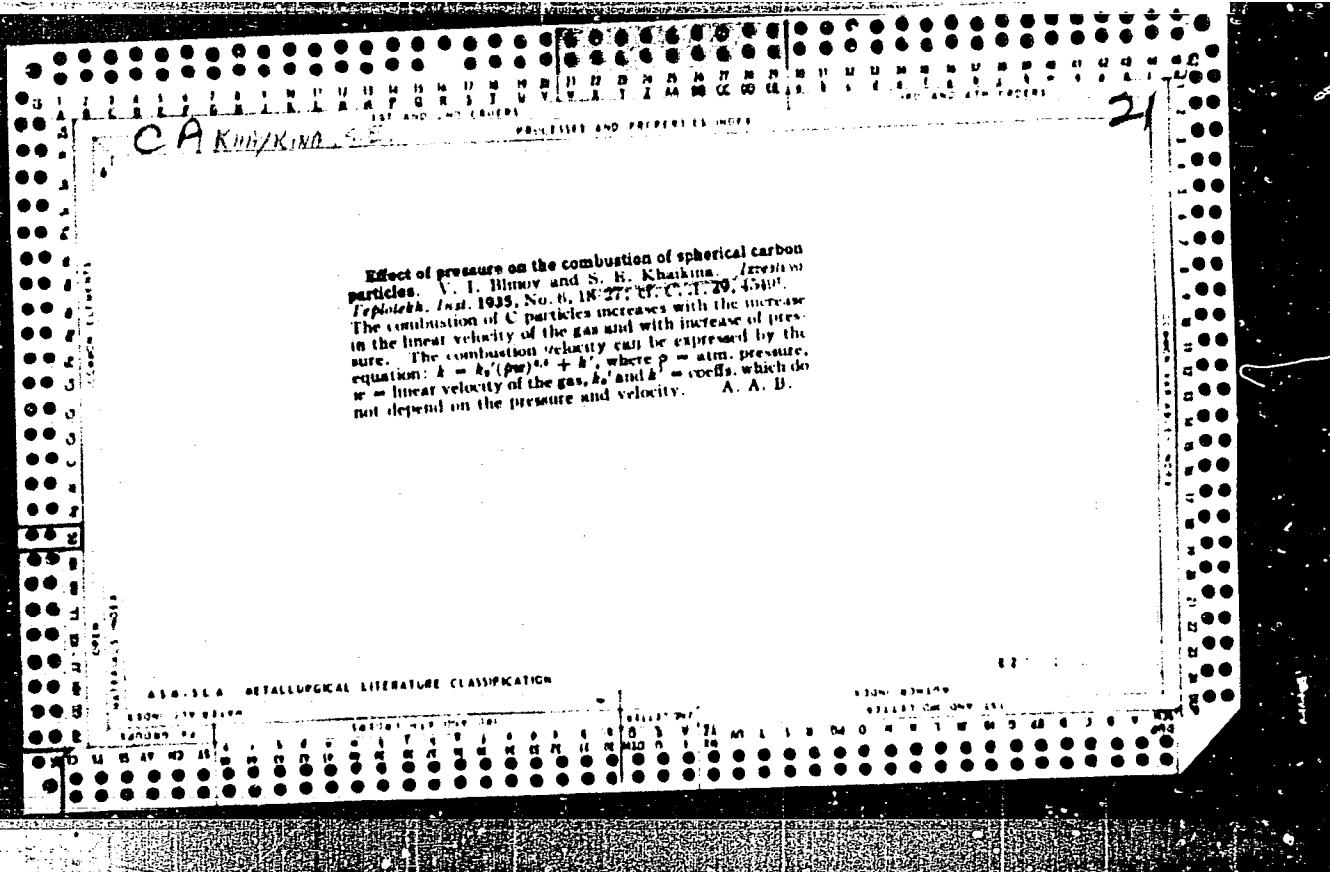
Card 1/2

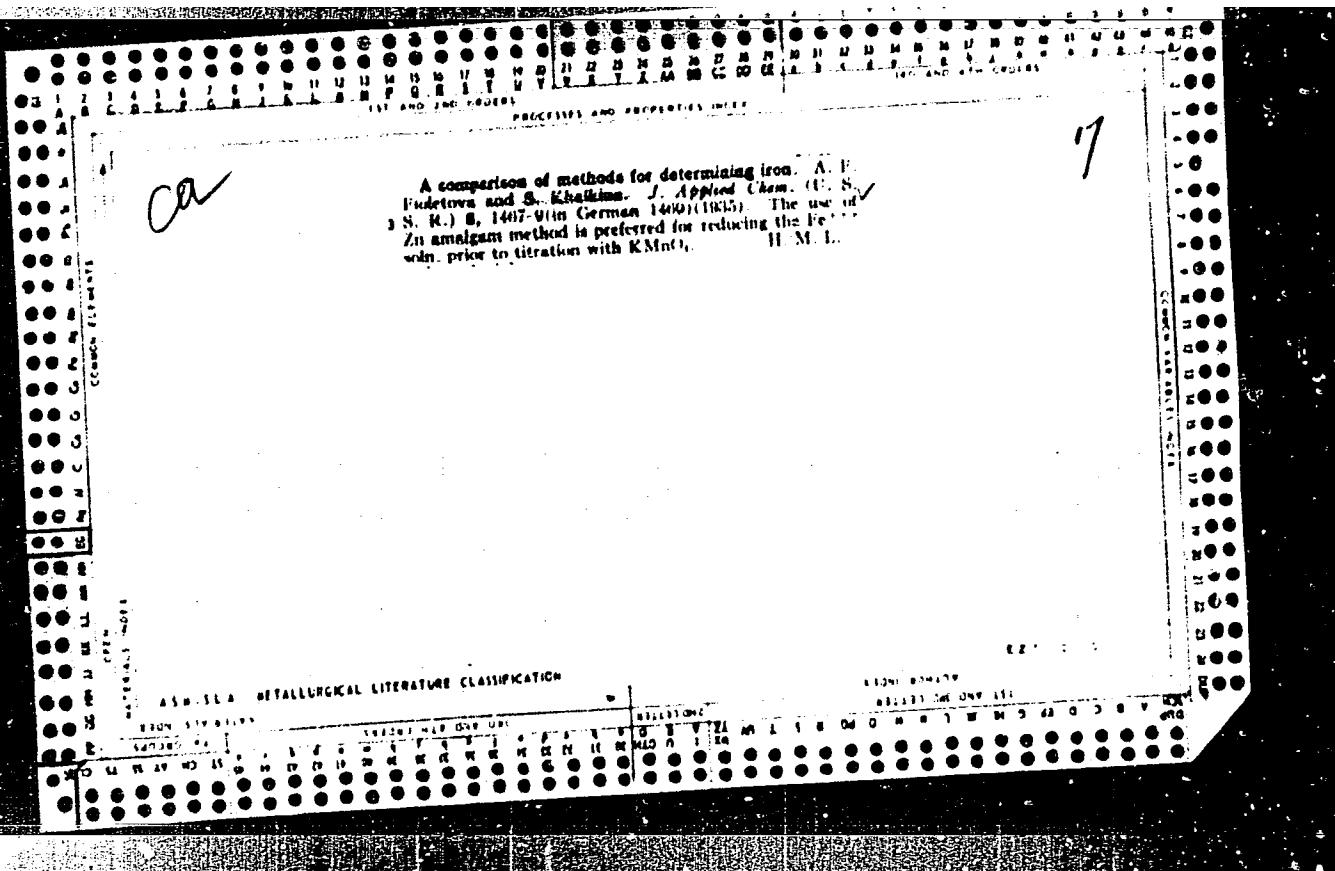
APPLICATION NR: AP3000474

_____ Rezervnaya laboratoriya po organicheskoy khimii, L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy
institut (Department of General) and _____

NO REF Sovt: 004

OTHER: 026





Oxidation of carbon. S. N. Kharkina. J. Tech. Phys. (U.S.S.R.), 8, 53-64 (1938).—The sp. rate of oxidation increases with temp., elevation in accordance with the Arrhenius equation; $k = A e^{-E/RT}$. The rate is independent of the rate of gas flow in the limits 8 to 30 cc. per sec.; this signifies that the rate of oxidation is determined by the rate of chain reaction. At O concns. above 10% the activation energy of the oxidation is 40,000 cal. per mol. for electrode C and 50,000 cal. for wood charcoal. The oxidation reaction is of the zeroth order with respect to O at high O concns. and approximates a 1st-order reaction at low O concns.

John L.
- - - -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920009-1"

KRAYKIN, S. I., Engr. Can. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "On Oxidation of Coal." All-Union Order of the Labor Red Banner Heat
Engineering Sci Res Inst imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, 11 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

26.1000

81812

S/096/60/000/08/012/024
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Lipshteyn, R.A., Khaykina, S.E. and Ginzburg, E.S.,
Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Resistance of Gas Turbine Metals to Vanadium²¹
Corrosion²³

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, Nr 8, pp 57-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of sulphurous fuel oil in gas turbines is associated with vanadium corrosion of the blades at temperatures above 625°C. Vanadium is present in the fuel oil in the form of metallo-organic compounds and sodium in the form of sodium chloride. During the process of combustion the vanadium oxidizes to V₂O₅ and the sodium chloride is converted into sodium sulphate. Tests were made in which samples of steel, 6 mm diameter and 30 mm long, were immersed to a third of their height in ash of known composition. Samples that had been treated in this way were placed in an electric furnace where the temperature was maintained constant for periods up to 60 hours with a steady flow of air. After cooling, corrosion products were removed from the samples, either mechanically or by chemical means. Tests were made on

Card 1/5

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81812

S/096/60/000/08/012/024
EI94/E484**The Resistance of Gas Turbine Metals to Vanadium Corrosion**

austenitic chrome nickel steel grades EYalT¹², EI-405,¹³
EI-612¹⁴ and nickel-base alloys of the Nimonic type,
see Table 1. Test results with ash containing various
amounts of V₂O₅ and Na₂SO₄ when corroding steel grade
EYalT at temperatures of 625, 750 and 800°C, are given
in Fig 1. At all temperatures there is a clear maximum
in the corrosion corresponding to an ash containing
87% V₂O₅ and 13% Na₂SO₄. Pure vanadium pentoxide
causes relatively little corrosion at temperatures
below 750°C and pure sodium sulphate causes relatively
little corrosion at temperatures up to 800°C. The
composition of the most corrosive mixture corresponds to
a compound of formula Na₂O · V₂O₄ · 5V₂O₅ which has a
melting point of 625°C. It is of interest to compare
the corrosion of steel EYalT with this artificial
mixture of vanadium pentoxide and sodium sulphate with
corrosion obtained under practical conditions. Data on
corrosion of this steel under practical conditions lies
surprisingly close to the corrosion curves with the
artificial ash at 750°C, see Fig 1. Tests with the ✓

Card 2/5

81812

S/096/60/000/08/012/024
E194/E484**The Resistance of Gas Turbine Metals to Vanadium Corrosion**

various steels were made within the temperature range of 625 to 800°C and durations of 15 to 60 hours with the most corrosive mixture of artificial ash. As will be seen from the results given in Fig 2, the temperature is a decisive factor and the rate of corrosion greatly increases with the temperature. Fig 3 shows the amount of corrosion products formed also increased with time; there is often an initial induction period followed by an auto-catalytic type of curve. The different grades of steel do not all perform in the same way at different temperatures and the differences are discussed. The corrosion products of different steels also differ in appearance. The low corrosion resistance of steel EI-405 is attributed to its 2.5% content of molybdenum. It is supposed that the molybdenum oxide MoO₃ formed during vanadium corrosion of the steel has a high vapour pressure at a temperature of 750 to 800°C which tends to throw the scale off the metal and to bare the metal surface to further corrosion. It is concluded that the use of molybdenum should be avoided in steels subject to vanadium corrosion.

Card 3/5

81812

S/096/60/000/08/012/024
E194/E484**The Resistance of Gas Turbine Metals to Vanadium Corrosion**

The nickel-base Nimonic alloy behaves better than chrome-nickel austenitic steel but it could not be successfully used in gas turbines burning high sulphur fuel oils at temperatures of 650°C and above since, in the presence of the corrosive mixture of vanadium oxide and sodium sulphate, Nimonic alloy has a 12% loss of weight after 60 hours at 750°C and 18% at 800°C. The problem accordingly arose of improving the vanadium corrosion resistance of gas turbine blades of steels EI-405 and EI-612 by chemical-thermal treatment of the surface, saturating them with chromium, aluminium or nitrogen. To this end, samples of these steels were appropriately treated and the corresponding test results are given in Table 2. Treatment of steel EI-612 with chromium plus nitriding gives a considerable improvement in corrosion resistance at 750°C but increasing the temperature to 800°C completely removes this effect and even impairs the resistance of the steel to vanadium corrosion. Additional special investigations are required to elucidate the reason for this effect. It is

Card 4/5

81812
S/096/60/000/08/012/024
E194/E484

The Resistance of Gas Turbine Metals to Vanadium Corrosion
interesting that platinum¹¹ porcelain and quartz are
also subject to vanadium corrosion at high temperatures.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 8 references,
7 of which are Soviet (4 of these being Russian
translations from Proceedings of World Petroleum Congress)
and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 5/5

4

PAGE 1 BOOK REPRINTED

09/14/52

Abstracts and Notes. Summary over 100 problems concerning various

industries to help produce papers, vol 6 (Investigations of Water-

Supply, Allot., Vol. 6) Moscow, 1960. 319 p. (Russian only translated).

Sponsoring Agency: Abstracts and Notes. Institute of Materials, Leningrad, L.

Report No.: Summary over 100 problems concerning various

industries to help produce papers, vol 6 (Investigations of Water-

Supply, Allot., Vol. 6) Moscow, 1960. 319 p. (Russian only translated).

Author: Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR (Bely, A.), I. A.

Editor: I. M. Kostin, and I. P. Tikhonov. Institute of Technical Sciences

of Publishing House V. A. Eliseev, Moscow, 1960. 319 p. (Russian only translated).

PURPOSE:

This book is intended for research workers in the field of physics of

metals and for metallurgists, particularly in an working on heat-resistant

alloys.

CONTENTS:

This collection of 100 articles deals with various problems in the production of heat-resistant alloys. Special attention is paid to the mechanical properties and features of metals as an object, oxygen, iron, and nickel. The heat resistance and plasticity are described, and means for increasing these characteristics and enhancing the ductility during the special processes of heat treatment are considered. In addition, attention is given to the effect of their crystalline structures on the behavior of metals at elevated temperatures. References follow each article.

STRUCTURE OF POLYCRYSTALLINE AND ALLOYED METALS. Influence of the

heat of the "Ternary Alloys" on the Structure of the

Metallic Alloy, and Heat Resistance. Origin of All-Tin Metal. Influence

of Temperature on the Structure of Copper

Electrolytic Zinc and Tin. Structure, Microstructure, and Composition

Stability of Metal, and the Tin-Germinate Possibility of Determining the

From the Metal of the Structure of Germanium Lines

STRUCTURE, STABILITY, and THE POSSIBILITY OF DETERMINING THE PROPERTIES OF METALS, and the Structure of Metals in

of Their Compounds

STRUCTURE OF METALS IN POLYCRYSTALLINE FORM

GINSBURG, E.S.; LIPSHTEYN, R.A.; KHAYKINA, S.E.

Resistance of gas turbine metals to vanadium corrosion during the
use of sulfur-bearing fuel oils. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 6:140-145
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Gas turbines--Corrosion)

(Vanadium)

36542
S/081/62/000/006/075/117
B149/B108

11.0137

AUTHORS: Lipshteyn, R. A., Khaykina, S. E., Avetisyan, A. S., Blagova, T. A.

TITLE: Additives to liquid gas turbine fuels for the prevention of ash deposition and of corrosion of vanadium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 536, abstract 6M220 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslам i toplivam", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 366 - 374)

TEXT: About 20 substances were tested by static and dynamic methods under laboratory conditions as well as in a gas turbine unit GTU 600-1,5 (GTU 600-1.5) of 1500 hp, for their effectiveness as additives to fuel, preventing ash deposition between the inlets and outlets of the turbines and protecting the vanadium blades from corrosion. AT-1 (DT-1), AT-2 (DT-2), and sulfur-containing 40 and 60 fuel oils (mazut) were used as fuels. The experiments on GTU have shown that normal working can be maintained with mazut during ≤ 2 days, as the rapid formation of deposits blocks the turbine. The addition of 0.2% (by weight) of kaolin to mazut decreases

Card 1/2

X

S/096/61/000/002/009/014
E111/E194

AUTHORS: Lipshteyn, R.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
~~Khaykina, S.E.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Ginzburg, E.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Vanadium Corrosion in Boiler Installations

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No.2, pp. 61-62

TEXT: The authors show that vanadium corrosion of boiler tubes working on high sulphur fuel oils is appreciable. Results are shown in Table 1 and give comparative data on corrosion of type 3RI¹(EYal), steel in 60 hours at 750 °C by artificial and real deposits. Previous work (Ref.1) suggested that corrosion did not occur if there was no oxygen in the gases. The present investigation was undertaken to study the influence of oxygen concentration in the gas. Type 3U-405 (EI-405) steel (0.11% C, 0.46% Si, 0.72% Mn, 14.1% Cr, 13.2% Ni, 1.36% Nb and 2.5% Mo) was used. The washed and dried 6 mm diameter, 30 mm long cylindrical specimen was weighed and then, while embedded in an artificial ash (87% V₂O₅, 13% Na₂SO₄) at 800 ± 5 °C, was subjected to the action of a nitrogen-oxygen mixture (up to about 95% O₂). ✓

Card 1/2

S/096/61/000/002/009/014
E111/E194

Vanadium Corrosion in Boiler Installations

The apparatus (figure, page 62) provides for measurement of gas-volume changes produced by reaction with the specimen/ash. Specimen weight changes were also determined. The results (Table 2) show that the higher the oxygen content the greater the corrosion. The results suggest that combustion gases with 3-4% oxygen will produce vanadium corrosion if metal surface temperatures are over 650 °C and the deposits are relatively high in vanadium. Corrosion will start on superheater and radiation tubes.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

Card 2/2

AGRAKOVSKAYA, I.A.; ALYUSHINSKIY, Yu.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.F.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.; VOYEVODOVA, Ye.; GROMOVA, N.S.; ZAUER, V.V.; MARTYNOVA, Z.I.; PANNOVA, L.A.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.; SEDOVA, M.A.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; KHAYKINA, S.L.; EDEL'SHTEYN, L.I. [deceased]; MAKRUSHIN, V.A.; tekhn.red.

[Atlas of upper Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene spore and pollen complexes in certain regions of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas verkhneemelovykh, paleotsenovykh i eotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevyykh kompleksov nekotorykh raionov SSSR. Leningrad. 1960, 574 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.30). (MIRA 13:10)

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SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

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"Secret" of longevity. Rabotnitsa 34 no.10:29 o '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Longevity)

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Atomic power in the service of medicine. Med.shestvo 17 no.11:30-33
M'63 (NLR 11:11)

(ATOMIC MEDICINE)

KHAYKINSON, N.M.

Cancer incidence in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.6:
99-101 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Tatarskogo respublikanskogo onkologicheskogo dispansera
(glavvrach - A.K. Mukhamed'yarova).
(TATAR A.S.S.R.--CANCER)

NAGIMOV, I.B. (Kazan'); KHAYKINSON N.M. (Kazan')

Conference on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Precancerous Diseases,
held in Kazan on June 7-9, 1961. Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:119-120 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(CANCER CONGRESSES)

VYLEGZHANIN, N.I., dotsent; ZELENKOVA, N.P.; MESSINOVA, O.V.; KLUCHAREVA,
S.G.; KHAYKINSON, N.N.; KHARITONOV, R.K.; SIGAL, R.S., dotsent;
GOL'DSHTEYN, D.Ye., prof.; LYUBINA, N.T. dotsent; MILICH, I.L.,
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YAROVA, A.K.;

Conference of physicians of the city of Kazan concerning the
results of the Eighth International Cancer Research Congress.
Kaz. med. zhur. no. 4:72-90 '62. (MIR 17:5)

DURHARD, A.S.

"Cases of Hemorrhagic Fever in Transcarpathia" by A. S. Khay-kis, Vrachebnoye Delo, No 1, Jan 57, pp 66-68

This article reports and describes cases of a febrile illness with a hemorrhagic syndrome which have been observed during recent years in Transcarpathia in the Ukrainian SSR. Certain characteristics of the disease indicated similarity in many respects to Far-Eastern hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis described by Ratner, Kestner, and Smorodintsev.

The clinical picture of the Transcarpathian cases is described in detail. The article notes changes in the urine and blood picture and mentions that the hemorrhagic syndrome was not pronounced in most cases. The article discusses differences between manifestations observed in these cases and in the Far-Eastern form of the disease. Considerable involvement of the central and peripheral nervous systems in the pathological process was observed. Psychic phenomena were also apparent. The article mentions reversal of sleep periodicity during the disease and pseudoneurasthenic complaints registered 1-2 months after clinical recovery. Headache was observed to be the most common symptom during the first 3 days of illness. Possible causes of this phenomenon are examined. The article considers orbital pain indicative of the virus etiology of Transcarpathian hemorrhagic fever.

The article discusses changes in abdominal and other reflexes, noting in some cases a generally expressed increase in reflexes. It considers hidrosis an early differential symptom in view of the fact that it was characteristic in almost all cases.

The article concludes that the clinical picture of Transcarpathian hemorrhagic fever with diencephalic phenomena bears out the importance of disturbances in the cortical-subcortical mechanism in the pathogenesis of this disease. (5)

Sym. 1345

USSR/ Engineering - Machine repair

Card No.: Pub. 70 - 1/11

Authors : Lugovoy, G. M. Engineer., and Khaykis, L. B. Cand. of Techn. Sc.

Title : The problem of regulating repair works

Periodical : Mekh. stroi. 4, 3-6, Apr 1954

Abstract : Criticism of the present way of handling machine repairs, is presented. In 13 point program for organizational and work-shop improvements saving great economical savings, better and more faster methods of machine repair works, was suggested. Tables.

Institution :

Submitted :

KHAYKIS, L.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEV, N.A., inzhener

A new textbook for technical schools. "Design, operation and
repair of one-bucket excavators." V.V.Troitskii. Reviewed by
L.B.Khaikis, N.A.Vasil'ev). Transp.stroi.5 no.6:30-32 Ag'55.
(MLRA 8:12)
(Excavating machinery) (Troitskiy,V.V.)

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Manual on organizing and planning the repair of building machinery
("Organizing and planning the repair of building machinery." V.A.
Markov, N.I. Pentkovskii. Reviewed by L.B. Khaikis). Transl.
stroi. 6 no.1:31-32 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Building machinery) (Markov, V.A.) (Pentkovskiy, N.I.)

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Buckets with solid cutting lips. Stroitel' no.7-20 J1 '59.
(MIEA 12-10)

(Excavating machinery--Equipment and supplies)

BONDARENKO, N.A., inzh.; RATNER, A.M., inzh.; SOKOLOV, K.A., inzh.; GUBANOV, N.P., inzh.; SORIN, M.M., inzh.; TARAKANOV, G.P., inzh.; IVANOV, S.M., inzh.; NIKR, A.D., inzh.; ROVKAKH, S.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; FILIPPOV, V.V., inzh.; KHAYKIN, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEV, V.I., inzh.; VELICHKIN, Ye.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for machinery operators of construction areas] Spravochnik mekhanika stroitel'nogo uchastka. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1960. 619 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

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KHAYKIS, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KERAPACHEV, N.N., inzh.

Repairing dippers with semicircular cutting edges. Transp.
stroi. 10 no.7:29-32 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Excavating machinery--Maintenance and repair)

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GUBANOV, N.P., inzh.; SORIN, N.M., inzh.; TARAKANOV, G.P., inzh.;
IVANOV, S.M., inzh.; HIRK, A.D., inzh.; ROVKAKH, S.Ye., kand.tekhn.
nauk; FILIPPOV, V.V., inzh.; KHAYKIS, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
LEBEDEV, V.I., inzh.; VELICHKIN, Ye.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A.,
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